# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*REGISTERED No.* 44.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 48.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1880.

*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.


## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

So SIR JOHN STRACHEY is not likely to leave India without winning some valedictory tears. It is stated that the Aligarh Anglo-Mahomedan College Building Fund Committee intend to present a farewell address to him at Aligarh, on the 7th December. Is it Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur who is the originator of the movement? Was it Sir John Strachey who recommended his nomination to the Imperial Council?

MR. S. S. Lloyd, the Birmingham banker, states that £270,000 was raised at the Reform Club for the purposes of the last general election. Two Dukes gave £15,000 each, and a third a still larger sum. Such is political life in England. But where did the money go to?

AN EXTRAORDINARY action has recently been adjudicated upon by the Supreme Court in Denmark. The action was laid by the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Cabinet, against nine of the leading members of the Radical Opposition, in consequence of the issue of an electioneering circular charging the Cabinet with a breach of the Constitution and with knowingly deceiving the King with regard to the wishes of the nation. The Court inflicted a fine of about 15 guineas on the defendants, a judgment, which is considered almost tantamount to an acquittal.

ART CONQUERS nature. French ingenuity has been at the pains of devising a mechanical appliance for the instantaneous production of a fine natural glow upon the cheek of beauty, no matter how constitutionally lymphatic or philosophically unemotional its proprietress may be. This thoughtful contrivance is called, "The Ladies' Blushing Bonnet," to the side ribbons of which—those usually tied under the fair wearer's chin—are attached two tiny but powerful steel springs, ending in round pads, which are brought to bear upon the temporal arteries by the action of bowing the head, when exquisitely appropriate to modest embarrassment, and by artificially forcing blood into the cheeks, cause them to be suffused with "the crimson hue of shame" at a moment's notice.

THE DEATH at the advanced age of 84 is announced of Mr. Nundram Sunderjee Naik, whose career appears to have been somewhat remarkable. He was born, a Poona paper tells us, "of humble parents, he was a bricklayer by profession, and shortly after Poona was taken by the British, he took large contracts in making new roads and gutters, and carried out the works very satisfactorily. In this way he made an immense fortune and was brought to public notice by Mr. Bell, the then Collector and District Magistrate. The late Mr. Nundram Naik was not a genius, but he was a most thoughtful man and most successful in all his works. He was remarkable for his kind and generous disposition, and his charity to the poor and needy was very great. His great work in the city of Poona was the restoration of the Toolsee Bagh Temple at an enormous outlay and since his death a considerable sum of money has been distributed in charity."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S work on "India in 1880" is to be published in one 8vo volume, the following being the list of contents:—

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|---|---|
| Claims of India on the Continuous Attention of England | Industrial Commerce, Internal and External |
| Objects of Beauty and interest | Famines |
| Material Progress of the Natives | Public Health and Sanitation |
| Mental Progress of the Natives | Physical Science |
| National Education | Learned Research |
| Religious Missions | Wild Sports |
| Native States and Chiefships | Foreign Relations |
| Official Classes, European and Native | Armies |
| Non-official Europeans | Navy and Marine |
| Law and Legislation | Finances |
| Revenues | Statistical Summary |
| Canals and Irrigation | Effects and Prospects of British Rule |
| Roads and Railways | |
| Products, Agricultural and | |

THE PIONEER gives the following "explanation" of the late scare about Abdul Rahman:—

The Ameer was absent from his usual dwelling for a couple of days,—perhaps there was a lady in the case—at the house of a friend in the neighbourhood; but returned when it was urgently represented to him that rumours of his death had taken root in the city. That rumours reached London we already know. We recently stated that things are about as quiet as usual in Cabul. No importance need attach to the fact that some of the Amritsar native merchants are withdrawing their agents thence. It is possible that they think they sniff a coming storm; but it is more probably that they are avoiding the pressure of the peternal screw.

*The Times of India* pertinently asks, why does the *Pioneer* say "perhaps" there was a lady in the case? Probably it thinks that after the story of the Simla brooch performance, which it so absurdly swallowed, there cannot be a mystery without a lady in it. But the Ameer may nevertheless object to his private movements being thus spied upon and reported in the daily organ of theosophy.

TUESDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM does not seem to like the idea of the Patriotic Fund. After receiving the circular from Sir Donald Stewart His Grace the Governor in Council resolved to communicate it to the Sheriff and editors of newspaper. This means that the Duke is loth to put official pressure upon the public in reference to this movement.

THE SOCIETY PAPERS note that the Earl of Malmesbury has just married at the age of 74, and Mr. Massey, late Finance Minister, of India at the age of 71. Old men are getting young in these days of scientific culture.

BY WAY of illustration of the copiousness of the Chinese language a contemporary says that the Chinese colloquial is composed of between 400 and 500 syllables, which acquire a meaning only when in context, and form to the ear a highly polysyllabic tongue. The written language, however, possesses between 30,000 and 40,000 ideographic characters, of which between 3000 and 4000 are in ordinary use.

IN A LITTLE *brochure* bearing the title "A glass of Pale Ale" issued by the conductors of the eminent beer firm Bass & Co. we note that this gigantic firm paid into the British exchequer no less a sum than £300,000 for malt tax and license alone last year, while to Railway companies and carriers the aggregate sum of £108,102 was paid for carriage for the freight of 800,000 barrels of beer. In the production of that quantity 250,000 quarters of malt were used, and 34,000 cwt of hops. The land occupied in the production of the malt was 67,000 acres. The quantity of coals used during the twelve months under notice was 40,000 tons, exclusive of coal and coke used in malting, which amounted to 9,500 tons. It is assumed the amount of business done by Bass & Co., in a year is little less than £2,400,000. What revelations!

THE FOLLOWING is the bill of indictment against the Irish agitators, Mr. Parnell and thirteen others:

The first count of the indictment charges the accused with being evil-disposed persons, and with unlawfully and wickedly devising, contriving, and intending to impoverish and injure divers large numbers of the liege subjects of the Queen, the owners of farms in Ireland let to tenants in consideration of the payment of rent, by unlawfully conspiring, combining, confederating, and agreeing together to solicit, incite, and procure divers large numbers of the said tenants, in breach and violation of their respective contracts of tenancy, to refuse to pay and not to pay to the said owners the rents which they the said tenants, were and might become lawfully bound to pay and which the said owners were and might become lawfully entitled to be paid.

The second count charges the traversers with conspiracy to procure tenants to combine, conspire, confederate and agree not to pay rents.

The third count charges that the traversers amongst themselves did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to solicit, incite, and procure divers large numbers of persons unlawfully to combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together by divers unlawful means and contrivances, to wit by threatening to cut off and utterly exclude from all social intercourse and communion whatsoever and from all intercourse and dealings in the way of buying, selling and other business and to shun at all times and all places as if affected with loathsome disease and to hold up to public hatred and contempt and to subject to annoyance, injury and loss in the pursuit of his lawful occupation and industry, any and every tenant of any such farm as aforesaid who should pay to the owner thereof the rent which he the said tenant was and might become lawfully bound to pay under his contract of tenancy, to deter and prevent all the said tenants from paying, and to cause and compel them to refuse to pay to the said owners of farms so let to them as aforesaid the rents which under the said contracts they were and might become lawfully bound to pay for the said farms, to the great damage of as well the said owners of farms in Ireland, as also of the tenants willing and desirous to pay.

The fourth count charges that the traversers endeavoured, by threatening and menacing violence and injury to the person and property of every tenant of any such farms as aforesaid who should pay to the owner thereof the rent which he, the said tenant, was and might become lawfully bound to pay under his contract of tenancy, to deter and prevent all the said tenants from paying, and to cause and compel them contrary to their own free will and judgement, to refuse to pay to the said owners the rent which under their said contracts they were and might become lawfully bound to pay for their said farms.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th counts recite that farms being let to tenants in consideration of the payment of rents exceeding the valuation of such farms respectively as valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland the traversers unlawfully combined to deter the tenants from paying rents by the same means as alleged in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th counts.

The ninth count charges the traversers with conspring to impede, hinder, frustrate and bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice and the execution of the writs, decrees and orders in Ireland—to-wit the execution of writs of fieri facias and of the Civil Bill court decrees for the levying of moneys adjudged by the said courts respectively to be due for rent—and did amongst themselves unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to solicit, incite or procure divers large numbers of the liege subjects of the Queen in Ireland unlawfully to combine, conspire, confederate and agree amongst themselves by divers unlawful means and contrivances—to wit by agreeing together not to buy or bid for any goods or chattels taken in execution and offered for sale according to the exigency of the said writs of fieri facias and Civil Bill court decrees respectively. Then is set out as before the means adopted to prevent the execution of the decrees.

The 10th count deals with writs of possession for non-payment of rent and charges that the traversers conspired to incite evicted tenants to retake possession.

The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th counts deal with the means taken to prevent anyone taking land from which another has been evicted; and the last count the 19th charges the traversers with unlawfully wickedly and seditiously devising, contriving and intending to create discontent and disaffection and to excite and promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Ireland and further to excite and promote feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the landlords of Ireland amongst the rest of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland to the great terror and alarm of the said landlords to the evil example of all others in the like case offending and against the peace of our said lady the Queen her crown and dignity.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

FIFTY-TWO persons have died in England this year, leaving fortunes of £100,000 and upwards. Three of them left more than a million—the Duke of Portland, £1,500,000; Mr. John Williams, of Caerhayes Castle, Cornwall, £1,600,000, and Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Timberhurst, Lancashire, £1,300,000. What a rich country is England!

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Chelmsford, Hon. Edward Stanhope, General Sir A. Little, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye, Major-Gen. Sir G. V. Johnson, Col. Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir Barrow Ellis, and Mr. Seton Karr, have joined the Afghan Relief Fund Committee in England.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, late Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing his constituents the other day, taunted the Government with declining to remove the restrictions on the Vernacular Press of India, and the possession of arms for the natives of this country, which when in opposition they so vehemently denounced.

THE LEADING FRENCH cooks at the New York Hotels and Clubs have salaries ranging from $3,000 to $6,000 a year.

A NATIONAL monument is to be erected by the Italian Government, at a cost of £360,000, to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel.

THE BATHING *mela*, says the *Lucknow Witness*, at Ajudiya, November 15-17, was largely attended as usual. It was estimated that three *lakhs* of people were present. The Police arrangement were excellent. The great crowds bathed and worshipped without accident; in crossing the river a boat filled with people (numbering 200) went down, but as it was near the shore no lives were lost.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN in the United States has a tendency to bubble over in the form of homicide. The closing days in the Presidential canvass has exhibited this in a marked form, though we are assured that the campaign has been conducted with "extreme quietness." For instance, in St. Louis some irate Democrats having replied to the Negro orators on the republican side with the potent argument of a brickbat, one black man was killed and several white men badly wounded.

A LONDON PAPER concludes a notice of Lord Northbrook's Birmingham lecture with the following pertinent remarks: "A single lecture like this of Lord Northbrook's weighs down and sinks out of memory a score of utterances by obscure sciolists, whose best qualification to speak on the subject of India is, by their own confession, that they know nothing about the country." Quite so.

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

SOME UNCERTAINTY seems to be felt as to the true official designation of General Roberts' Victory at Kandahar, which is sometimes called the battle of Mazra. It may be as well that the public should be aware, that in accordance with the wish of Sir Frederick Roberts, the battle is to be described as of Kandahar, and is so described in official documents.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING EXTRACTS have been furnished to us by an industrious student of the Revenue Settlements of India:

Mr. M. A. Forbes, Collector of Meerut and Settlement Superintendent (since deceased) writes with reference to Sir H. Elliot, who made the previous Settlement of the district in 1836, referred to by Mr. Forbes as "allowed to have been one of the best if not the best in the North-Western Provinces."

"26. Sir H. Elliot, in his letter no. 140, printed at page 177 of Vol I of Settlement Report says in para 26 that "that which is a liberal allowance and affluence to some men is ruin to others. If for instance there are two mouzahs corresponding in every respect to each other, each of which should be assessed at a jummah of 1,000 Rs. but of which one only pays 500 Rs. and the other Rs. 1500. it is manifest that the increase in the former case would reduce the proprietors to indigence, would deprive them suddenly of all the substantial comforts they had been able to enjoy, and would degrade them from the respectable position they had hitherto held in Society." &c. &c. I will quote no more; but he proceeds to picture the opposite case of abatement of the higher jumma.

27. This is just the difficulty I now find staring me in the face—at every turn I find even more startling differences. . . .

29. I am not, however, impressed with the idea of the same amount of danger which, from his writings, Sir H Elliot would appear to have held. So long as we avoid an excessive rate, I do not think that a moderate assessment, however much it raises the jumma, will affect the proprietors in the manner and to the extent pointed out. Natives are not like Europeans in this respect. the wife of the thriving proprietor may invest in an extra gold bangle, but she still makes cakes in the yard; the sons plough, but continue to eat the toughest chuppaties.

"The agriculturists as a body do not improve to any visible extent their mode and style of living in proportion to their increasing prosperity. We find every day the proprietors seeing their tenants for enhancement of rents claiming double and treble the rates hitherto paid and all parties agreeing to the decisions of arbitrators raising them simply on the ground that like soils and tenants in the neighbouring villages pay at such rates,—why then in dealing with whole estates and proprietors should we hesitate when certain that we are moderate in our rates and demanding as the Government Revenue the amount only justly due?

I have no such fears. &c. . .

Para 30 points "out the great changes which have come over the country since the date of his (Sir H. Elliot's) report and the fact that whereas his was a temporary, mine is to be a permanent assessment. Any reductions or allowances he might make tended to improve the revenue in future years; mine, on the contrary if made without the utmost certainty as to their justice, would involve a loss to the State without hope of remedy." In regard to a particular Pargana a quotation from this apparently considerate Sir Henry Elliot shows him in a nearer view. Mr. Forbes writes:

"Sir H. Elliot in his report referred to makes the following remarks on the subject of the large number of transfers which had taken place from the old proprietors into the hands of Kuchessur Rajah. "Every year was tending more and more to bring nearly the whole of Pooth and Synha into his possessions but I trust that my arrangements owing to the Settlement will serve to render these transfers less frequent and that the timely reduction which has been granted to some of the landholders will save their property from his grasp."

Speaking of the "alteration of Pargana limits" Mr. Forbes observes:—

"While admitting that this total disruption of pergunnahs was perhaps rendered necessary under the British system of fiscal arrangements our Indian conservative instinct cannot fail to make us feel regret that the necessity did arise or arising was not averted.

"All the old divisions of estates, castes and tribes have been lost to us. Even the families of the "Chowdries" or heads or clans cannot not now be traced out.

"Ours has been an utilitarian and levelling rule. With the Rajahs and Talookdars in the North-Western Provinces went all power to influence the people for good through their acknowledged clan chiefs.

A FRIEND travelling in the North-Western Provinces sends us the following:

There was a row here in Mirzapore during the Eed festival. On the 3rd day of the festival when the Mahomedans were driving a cow through the streets in order to make a sacrifice of it something occurred to rouse the religious sentiment of the Hindus and they got forcible possession of the animal and crowded to the Magistrate's kutchery. The Magistrate put off deciding the matter till the next day. Meantime the shops were closed and nothing could be had from the Bazar. The next day the Magistrate persuaded the owner of the cow by means of private interview to give a promise that he would not slaughter the cow and then returned to him the animal. But the Mahomedans afterwards drove another cow to the place of sacrifice and on the occasion the Police joined in what became like a procession. Whether the Magistrate has come to know of this fact I cannot say. But it appears that the Mahomedans took care to observe the letter of his injunction and to violate its spirit so as to shock the feelings of the Hindus. Then again, it is said that the individual Hindus who took forcible possession of the cow have been criminally punished for their offence. Thus the Hindus have been struck dumb, it is true, but the feeling seems to rankle. What a pity that the two classes should still go on hating each other as before.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a long letter eulogizing Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet. We can make room only for the following extracts:

Since he has taken in charge of this district he has done many good things for the improvement of the country. He has opened communications between distant villages of this district by making roads in the Moffusil. He has wisely redistributed the Thanah and Subdivisional Jurisdictions which has afforded great relief to the people.

It is through his exertions that the people of Joynteapur have been exempted from paying talabana and have been allowed to pay in their land revenue by instalments.

It is only by his exertions that the ex-Rajah of Joynteapur has been placed under a tutor for education, and it is owing to his perseverance and firmness that the system of paying land revenue direct into the Treasury, which is a matter of great inconvenience to the people of this place, has been abolished and the system of paying the same through an agency has been established instead.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Banimadhub Dutt, Law Lecturer and Government Pleader, Dacca. He was a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, of great promise and irreproachable character. He was only thirty-five years of age. His premature death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

A CORRESPONDENT bitterly complains of the conduct of the farmer of the Ferry at Kulua. He says that the man does not consult the convenience of the passengers. He writes: "Sometimes he does not allow a Ferry to cross the river for two hours till a large number of people gather together. As a general rule it may be said that no passenger is taken from the left bank of the river to Kulua after sunset." We would recommend the local authorities to enquire into the truth of the complaint.

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE note in their last report on the Customs Department that there was a loss of 32 lakhs of rupees in the salt revenue during the past year owing to reduction of duty. This is a wanton sacrifice of revenue, and we must thank Sir John Strachey's sentimentalism for it.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the operation of the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act thus concludes:

The Lieutenant-Governor desires, in conclusion, to express his high appreciation of the manner in which Baboo Rakhal Das Haldar discharged his duties as First Special Commissioner under the Act. The earnestness, industry and discrimination which he exercised in the disposal of claims and his intimate knowledge of the duties entrusted to him were conspicuous throughout the operations, and the interesting reports received from him from time to time proved of great value to the Government in the discussion of the various questions which came up, and in directing the working of the Act.

Here is an uncovenanted officer, who deserves to be elevated to the Civil Service.

WE ARE glad to note the enlightened liberality of the Maharaja of Durbhunga. The thanks of the Bengal Government have been conveyed to the Maharaja for having offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 to be invested in Government securities, the interest of which is to be used for a scholarship and a prize to be awarded to the most successful candidate at the Sanskrit Title Examination.

MAHARANI RAJRUP KOER of Tikari, having offered to maintain the dispensary at Tikari at her own expense, has received the public thanks of the Lieutenant Governor. The institution will be placed in class 1 of the Dispensary rules, and the Maharani has been requested to nominate a duly qualified Assistant Surgeon to be approved by the Surgeon General, for appointment to the charge of the dispensary.

THE HON'BLE MR. MACKENZIE presided at the last distribution of prizes to the pupils of the London Missionary's Institution and delivered an instructive and eloquent address after the conclusion of the ceremony. He thus defended the missionary against the charge of failure to win converts:

I observe in your report that some allusion is made to the small number of avowed converts to Christianity effected by your operations. This is a common and universal complaint among the friends of mission all the world over. Pardon me if I say that, in India especially, it seems to me though perhaps a natural, yet a somewhat short-sighted, view to take. The Hindu is the last man on earth to do without religion; all the best traits of his generally amiable character seems to prove this. I am one of those and I hope they are many, who have an unfeigned liking for the native of Bengal. His mind, as I read it, is of an essentially religious type. And once that it is cleared of the waste jungle of superstitions that centuries have matted over it, the field will be so ready for the good seed, and so prolific in bearing, as to be the wonder and the shame of all Western Christendom.

Man lives on hope.

AT THE last Criminal Sessions of the High Court the authors of the two murders at Chandni Bazar and Nimtolla were sentenced to death, and Rajendra Dutt, who made literary larceny his profession, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

WE REJOICE in the triumph of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. Dr. Macleod had appealed to the High Court against the judgment of the Allahabad Magistrate, and the Chief Justice, in addressing the counsel for the appellant, said, "My present impression, and I have no doubt it will remain, is that I shall set aside the conviction and direct the fines to be remitted. I am quite decided on this point, and reserve judgment only to consider how to express my views on the case. You may telegraph this to your clients in Calcutta." We hope the jurisdiction question, which is all-important to the press at large, will be duly considered by the Chief Justice.

AT THE Byculla Club Dinner at Bombay the Viceroy thus referred to his hereditary interest in India: "My grandfather was Governor of Madras, and my first recollections of life are connected with those stirring scenes which marked the Governor-Generalships of Lord Ellenborough and Sir Henry Hardinge, when my father was president of the Board of Control." And we hope Lord Ripon will make his Indian Viceroyalty the crowning point of his career.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYE named Robertson was charged with murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing grievous hurt, and assault under grave provocation. He was tried by the Allahabad High Court, and the Jury found him guilty on the last count. The Judge, while concurring with the Jury, in sentencing the prisoner remarked:

I do not believe that the injury at the back of the woman's head was directly caused by you, but though in point of law, you cannot therefore be held responsible or punished for it, you are morally guilty because, but for the slap you gave her she would not, as I believe she did, have fallen with the back of her head against the blunt edge of the stone pillar, and so have suffered the wound and hurt which caused her death. This is only one more instance of a European getting himself into trouble through striking a native and another unfortunate example of the folly, apart from crime, there is in not keeping the hands off them. Here are you, a respectable man in respectable employ, subjected to the ignominy of a trial for murder in a Criminal Court, suspended from your service, and no doubt put to very heavy expense in order to secure the services of the two able and discreet counsels who have defended you. To yourself, I hope all this may be a life-long lesson to keep your hands to yourself and to refrain from ever again using violence of any sort or description to a native; while, I trust to others disposed to act in a like way, you may prove a warning.

The prisoner richly deserved this rebuke, but the deceased Ayah also richly deserved punishment. Few respectable natives, we must confess, could have restrained himself under the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Robertson.

STRANGE to say that at the late municipal elections at Bombay such leading men as the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlic and Mr. Rogay were left out, though they were candidates for election. It was because they did not tout for votes!

DURING the month of November 1880 (from the 16th to 30th instant) thirteen thousand and thirty persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 10,413 males and 2,254 females and of Europeans 292 males and 71 females. The daily average of visitors was 1002.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon of the plague of petition on the Viceroy. His Excellency has unhappily fallen ill under it.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN seems to be very disconsolate at our detecting his invention of the rumour of the Lieutenant Governor's resignation on the score of failing health. He is "in doubt whether to admire more the wisdom or the taste shown in the mutual admiration of the Lieutenant-Governor and the *Hindu Patriot*, with the superadded difficulty of finding out which side is showing the wisdom and which the taste." We admire both in the writer.

WE HAVE received a full and corrected report of Major Baring's reply to the Manchester Deputation, which we propose to notice in our next.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY is rising in Calcutta. During the week ending 27th November the total number of deaths in the town was 402, of which 49 were from cholera, 125 from fever, and 45 from bowel complaints. There is great deal of fever in the town. Cholera has slightly abated.

THERE WILL be Chapters of the Star of India and the Bath at Government House, Calcutta, on New Year's Day.

WE HAVE received a letter praising the Dispensary of Messrs. Mullick and Co at Hooghly, and enclosing testimonials from Mr. J. P. Grant and other respectable inhabitants of the town. We are not in the habit of publishing such testimonials, but we have the pleasure to state from our own knowledge that Messrs. Mullick and Co. are good honest men, well-deserving of public patronage.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1879. 2. A Discussion on the new Rent Bill by Babu Bhuban Lal, Personal Assistant to the manager of



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Raj Durbhanga. 3. The *Oriental Miscellany* for December 1880. 4. *Masik Putrica*, No. 8. for Aghryan. 5. Trade and Navigation returns from April to October 1880. 6. *Arya Dursana*, for Aghryan. 7. Trade and Navigation Report of British Burma for 1879-80. 8. Speech of Mr. R. D. Rusden at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the Indian Salt Tax. 9. The new Civil Procedure Code, re-arranged for easy reference by Mr. J. F. Browne, Judge of 24-Pergunnahs. 10. The Revenue Sale Law of Bengal, with Notes. By W. E. H. Forsyth. 11. Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1879 in Northern India with special reference to the Hurdwar Fair. By Surgeon-General John Cunningham, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

*London, November* 26.—The Queen has invested Sir Frederick Roberts with the insignia of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The Troopship *Orontes* has arrived. The statement that Mr. W. P. Adam had been knighted is denied. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of England, died on the 21st instant.

29.—Parliament is summoned to meet on the 6th January for the despatch of business. The Coldstream guards have been ordered to Ireland. Lord Granville in a speech at Hanley, said it was impossible that the present condition of Ireland could continue. Government, he said, intend to introduce a measure dealing with the disorders that prevail, and to provide for the future happiness of the people of Ireland. The European concert, he continued, is still existing. Our relations are friendly with Russia, but no alliance or secret treaty has been entered into.

30.—The Indian Government loan has been issued for 3½ millions sterling at 3½ per cent, the minimum fixed at 98. The subscription list closes on December the 7th.

30.—One thousand men have joined the Land League at Kildsart, County Clare. The British Government has made a represen tation to Russia relative to her attitude in the Kurdish rebellion. Advices from Lisbon announce the death of the Archbishop of Goa. The troopship *Euphralte* arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay yesterday. Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of works, and Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

*London, December* 1. Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Woodstock yesterday, said that the Tory members will oppose the policy of the confiscation of landed property in Ireland. He ridiculed the idea of a proprietary peasantry, and said it would be necessary in the first place vigorously to enforce the law before resorting to remedial measures.

It has been decided to abolish the appointments of Chief Justice of the High Court of Common Pleas and of the High Court of the Exchequer.

2.—The City of London Corporation have resolved to present General Roberts with the freedom of the city and a sword of honour. 3. Owing to the early meeting of Parliament, Mr. Parnell has made an application to Government to postpone the trial of himself and colleagues. It is proposed by the Irish sympathisers in America to send American lawyers across to Dublin to defend the leaguers. Latest accounts from the West of Ireland state that outrages are daily increasing.

Russia has accepted the proposal made by the British Government respecting the international fleet, but Austria has rejected it.

A *Pourparler* is taking place between America, France, and Germany relative to the employment of the stock of silver held by those countries.

2.—The British Government has proposed to the Powers whose ships formed part of the naval demonstration before Dulcigno, that the fleet should not yet be dispersed, and that the European concert should be maintained in order that the remaining stipulations of the treaty of Berlin should be carried out. A further reinforcement of 500 Marines has been ordered to Ireland.

*Teheran December* 1.—In consequence of the Persian Government having demanded that the Porte should punish Sheik Abdullah a force of Turkish troops has been despatched to the Persian frontier.

*Teheran November* 28.—Sheik Abdullah, the principal leader of the Kurdish insurrection, has returned to Persian territory.

29.—Obeidullah, the Kurdish leader, is harassing the town of Urumiah on the Kurdistan frontier. Three columns of Persian troops have been despatched to operate against him.

*St Petersburg, December* 1.—The Russian Government has under consideration the conversion of Batoum into a free port.

2.—The negotiations which have been going on respecting Kuldja have failed to remove the difficulty in connexion therewith, and further concessions will be necessary, either on the part of Russia or China, in order to ensure a peaceful settlement of the question at issue.

*Constantinople November* 26.—The Montenegrin troops and officials occupy Dulcigno.

30.—Mr. Goschen will leave here for London at the commencement of December, and return in January.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1880.

## THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

### XIX.

WE have given a brief survey of the land systems in the different countries of Europe and in the United States of America. The leading features of these systems are that where a landed proprietary exists, the land-owner as the name implies is the master of the soil. He can do what he likes to do with his land. He generally lets his land to large farmers or small tenants. The leases are both in writing and parol; their currency is generally determined according to the mutual agreement of both landlord and tenant; in some countries the practice is to limit it to eight or ten years. There is no intervention of a court of justice or fiscal officer in fixing the rent, which is generally determined by competition or by mutual agreement between the landlord and tenant. The greatest facility is given for the collection of rent. Within almost a fortnight of default process is issued for the realization of the rent due. Non-payment of rent generally carries summary eviction—there is no appeal against such eviction. There is no occupancy or sub-proprietary right recognized in Europe or America. Where the peasant is proprietor his right to the soil is of course absolute; but where a proprietary class exists as in the majority of the European countries, the tenant has no right of occupancy in the soil beyond the terms of his lease. The custom of giving compensation for improvements made by the tenant varies in different countries. Where for instance the buildings and appliances in a farm belong to the proprietor, the farmer or the tenant has no right to compensation. But where the improvements are made by the tenant, he is allowed to take away the improvements if he can, or to claim compensation. But this is not the rule everywhere. In some countries the right of the tenant to improvements or compensation is not recognized. It is observable that in both Europe and America the courts of justice and the executive authorities interfere as little as possible with the relations between the landlord and tenant. And yet it cannot be said that the people, who till the soil in Europe and America, are slaves. They are intelligent beings; many of them are not without the blessing of education; they enjoy the benefits of political independence and national Government, and their condition is not worse than that of the peasant proprietors in the same or neighbouring countries. In those countries there is no check on the increase of population or on the cultivation of the products of the soil.

Let us now turn to Bengal. Here at every step the landlord and the tenant are fettered by the chains of law, the courts of justice, and the officers of Government. If the Government had contented itself with merely protecting the down-trodden ryot against the oppressive zemindar, the poor against the rich, the weak against the strong, it would have discharged its duty as the ruling power. This was what the Legislature in 1793 had promised to do under the reservation made in the Permanent Settlement Regulations. But the successors of Lord Cornwallis interpret the reservation in a different light. They not only assert the right of the Government to protect the ryot and to promote his welfare by a rigid and impartial administration of the law, which is its primary duty, but also to interfere from time to time with the rights of property created by the Permanent Settlement and to redistribute them according to pet theories of their own. It is this interference, this aggressiveness, on the part of the Government, which takes the land question of Bengal from the range of ordinary social economy and raises it to the dignity of a socio-political question. It is undoubtedly true that the condition of the tenantry of Bengal thirty years ago was very much depressed, but it was not worse than that of the landlords themselves. And what was the cause of this evil? We are constrained to say, the rapacity of the Government. The Permanent Settlement was made at a rate, which was simply ruinous to the landlords. The Government took ten-elevenths and left one-eleventh to the landlord, and however rich the latter, he could not hope to meet the heavy demand of Government. No wonder then that within the first few years of the Permanent Settlement many of the great landholders of Bengal found themselves bereft of their ancestral acres. The great House of Nattore, with the Government assessment of 52 lakhs of rupees upon its estates was the first to go, and many others of lesser note, shared the same fate. The condition of the tenantry of such pauperised landlords could not be better, and both suffered alike. In those days the rent paid by the ryot was generally half the gross produce of the soil, but even that enormous rate of rent did not suffice to keep the landlord afloat. He sank like a ball of lead in a stream, heavy with his debts to Government. The authors of the Permanent Settlement had however wisely left a reserve for the zemindar to recoup himself in time. This was the waste lands which they assigned to the zemindar for his own use and benefit. The object was two-fold, 1stly to compensate the immediate loss to the zemindar by prospective profit, and 2ndly to stimulate the cultivation and reclamation of jungle. In this they were not mistaken. For though the big zemindars at the era of the Permanent Settlement found the load too heavy, there were others, who owned less extensive estates, and whose liabilities were therefore within manageable proportions, as well as those who took their places by small bits, and who had capital of their own—and these landlords gradually extended cultivation, and benefitted by the reserved waste lands. But even then for nearly sixty years we might say the position of neither the landlord nor the tenant did materially improve. Then came the Crimean war, and the China war, which stimulated the exportation of seeds and rice, and also the epoch of Railway progress and internal communications, which offered new facilities for the transport of goods. There was a constantaneous demand for Indian produce in foreign countries and in nearer markets at home. The price of produce consequently rose, and with it there was at once a bound in the condition of the landlord and tenant. Both began to thrive, and though rents were raised the ryots did not object to pay higher rents. If the legislature had not interfered with its aggressive, repressive, and disturbing measures, we do not think there would have been any discord between the landlord and the tenant. The gross inequality between the share of the Government and the landlord in the produce has been rectified after the lapse of nearly three quarters of a century, but if fresh complications are now arising, we must thank our benevolent Government for it.

We have shewn above the peculiar features of the land systems of Europe. It will we believe be admitted on all hands that if the peasantry in European countries had slaved under those systems, they would have risen in rebellion against them. But if they do not complain against them, why should the land system of Bengal, under which the tenantry have admittedly prospered, be interfered with? What do the Rent Commission propose? 1stly. They propose to make a free gift of holdings of 100 bigas of land and upwards to ryots by rendering them not only heritable but transferable by devise, gift or mortagage without the consent of the landlord or compensation to him. 2ndly. They propose to confer occupancy right upon ryots or tenants after three years' possession or occupation. The highest judicial authority in the country, the late Chief Justice, Sir Barnes Peacock, has declared that even twelve years' occupancy right, created by Act X. of 1859, is an encroachment upon the proprietary rights of the zemindar guaranteed by the Permament Settlement, but the Rent Commission would make every ryot a coparcener with the zemindar. 3rdly. They propose to sanction the growth of an occupancy right within occupancy right—wheel within wheel, and this will touch not the zemindars alone, but talukdars, lakhirajdars, even jotedars. 4thly. They propose to take away from the zemindar and other owners of land the right to give consent to build, dig tank, or plant trees, upon his land, and while they take away this right with one hand, they give with the other the ryot power to claim compensation for such improvements in case the latter be disturbed in his possession even for non-payment of rent. 5thly. They propose to give power to the occupancy ryot to sell his tenure, not with the consent of the landlord as originally proposed by some, nor to *bona fide* cultivating ryots as originally proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, but to any and every body. 6thly. They propose to permit enhancement of rent under conditions, which will practically

defeat the object aimed at. At present the enhancement clauses of Act X. of 1859 are simply unworkable, and the new clauses will be still more difficult of operation. Not only have the difficulties in the way of enhancement been multiplied, but certain provisions have been made for deduction of rent in favour of ryots of a certain class, which are simply indefensible in law and justice. The Commission recommend these provisions on the ground of over-population in future, but no such safeguards are deemed necessary in European countries where there is no check on increase of population. 7thly. They propose to abolish the process of distraint in the realization of rent. The primary object of the amendment of the Rent law was to facilitate the collection of rent, but far from offering any facilities the Commission make recommendations, which would interpose delay, trouble and expense. Let the reader compare the land systems, which prevail in European countries with that which the Rent Commission recommend, and then say whether human nature in Bengal is so exceptional as to require an exceptional treatment.

We are, however, glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor is not pledged to the Bill of the Rent Commission. His Honor has we believe perceived that the Commission have gone too far, and that if their bill be adopted it will revolutionize the landed tenures of Bengal. What His Honor wants, if we are correctly informed, is that *bona fide* cultivating ryots, if they wish to permanently occupy lands, should be made secure in their position, and that they should not be disturbed so long as they would punctually pay fair rents. This is a simple proposition, but it remains to be seen how it is worked out in a Bill, for we have not unfrequently seen that the Government says one thing and does another. We may, however, assure the Lieutenant-Governor that no good zemindar wishes to oust a ryot if he pays fair rents. It is not his interest to do so.

## THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.

PERHAPS the very first question, which will engage the attention of Lord Ripon on his arriva at the capital, is that of continuing or abolishing the office of the Press Commissioner. We believe the question stands thus: Sir John Strachey does not think that the Press Commissioner does any good, and so he contends that the experiment has failed. He has accordingly minuted against it, but Lord Ripon has intimated his intention to take up the question on arrival at Calcutta, evidently wishing to consult public opinion here. This is as it should be. His Lordship has wisely resolved not to act in haste in a matter of such vital importance as this. Perhaps it may interest the reader to know the history of this measure. It dates we may say from the days of Lord Lawrence. Whilst in the Punjab His Lordship was greatly indebted to the literary skill of the Punjab scribes around him, who not a little helped in swelling his reputation by puffing him up in the papers. His Lordship as Viceroy was fully alive to the potency of the pen in the columns of the press in making official reputation, and for the first time began the nobbling system by giving substantial bonuses for literary performances, to aspiring *litterateurs* in the service whose alliance with the Press was notorious. Then came Lord Mayo, whose Punjabi surroundings placed him in the clutches of a single paper, which did not fail to make good deal of capital of its connection with Government. His Lordship actually permitted an Under-Secretary to act as the editor of the *Pioneer* during furlough. Lord Northbrook, we believe, had contemplated to place the relations of Government with the press on a satisfactory footing, but His Lordship did not adopt any definite measure. Lord Lytton, himself a gentleman of the press, appreciated the necessity of a good understanding between the Government and the Press. In his memorable speech in Council in 1877 on the financial policy of Government His Lordship said that he liked the daylight of discussion, and soon after His Lordship broached the idea of a Press bureau. In developing this idea His Lordship was greatly assisted by his Private Secretary Col. Burne. The last-mentioned gentleman consulted some members of the Press on the subject, among whom were our humble selves. We were told that the Press did not always circulate the truth and that its criticisms were not therefore just. We said in reply that if the Government did not place the truth at the disposal of the Press, it was not the fault of the latter. He then proposed the new agency for the purpose of furnishing the Press with real and colourless facts connected with current topics and important measures of Government, and we said that nothing could be a better arrangement than that, provided that the Government should not seek to influence the Press. Col. Burne disclaimed any such intention on the part of Government. Details were discussed, and the Press Commissionership was established on the lines indicated by Lord Lytton. The Secretary of State's sanction was also obtained to the experiment. We cannot say that the experiment has proved eminently successful, but the fault does not lie with the two officers who have worked it. So long as Col. Burne was here the experiment worked admirably, and on his departure a change came over the spirit of the dream. Col. Colley, who succeeded him, was not at all enthusiastic on the subject, while some of the Government Secretaries, we fear, simply looked upon the Press Commissioner as an intruder. They shewed little disposition to utilize his services; they gave him little crumbs from the official table for which the Press did not feel over-grateful. Nevertheless the Press did get some information through the Press Commissioner, which it could not have otherwise obtained. Mr. Roper Lethbridge devoted his heart and soul to the work, and did his best to establish a cordial relation between the Government and the Press. Mr. Buckland also followed the good example of his predecessor. The office of the Press Commissioner was, however, prejudiced in the eyes of the public by its association with the Vernacular Press Act. The Press Commissionership was not supplemental to it because it had come into existence months before, and in discussing the Vernacular Press Act we always made that distinction, but the public could not easily shake off the notion that possibly the Press Commissioner was intended as the censor of the Native Press. But the working of the Vernacular Press Act for nearly two years has shewn that the Press Commissioner does not act as the censor of the Vernacular Press. The Liberal Government is pledged to the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, but it will be a sorry substitute, if its resolution ends in the abolition of the Press Commissioner. In this country a functionary of this description is in the highest degree necessary. In the absence of such a functionary some newspapers are sure to take the position of semi-official organ, and as such they are not only sources of mischief but danger. Take for instance the *Friend of India* under the management of Messrs. Marshman, Townsend and Smith. It was notorious that they used to receive official inspiration, and their audacious and insolent writings did more mischief than the actual policy and measures of Government. The *Pioneer* had played the same *role* till the Press Commissioner came into existence, and the Government must thank it for the world of misunderstanding, which it created between it and the native princes and people. We do hope that Lord Ripon will not revert to *statu quo ante*. If His Lordship cares for the confidence of the public, he ought to repose confidence in them, and one of the means of placing that confidence is the Press Commissioner. It is note-worthy that the Press with the single exception of one interest is unanimous in favour of the retention of the office. This is a fact of no small import. The Press Commissioner constitutes the connecting link between the Government and the Press, and it would be a gross blunder if that link were wantonly destroyed.

## ROMANIZATION OF THE VERNACULAR ALPHABETS.

THE Romanising mania, like small-pox, is a periodic disease, which, in the genial climate of this country, every now and then breaks out with considerable virulence. It first made its appearance in 1835 under the auspices of Sir Charles (then Mr.) Trevelyan, and epidemics of it have since been frequent. It seems not to be regulated, like famine, by the varying multiplicity of sun-spots, for it takes very indefinite periods for its development. In its earlier phases its recurrence was frequent, but of late it has been sparing of us. Its last outbreak took place in 1864 when Sir Charles Trevelyan returned to India, and Captain Lees was his right-hand man. And after sixteen years' incubation it has just broken out again. The etiology of the disease is not far to seek. As long as the Government will insist upon its Civil Servants to acquire a competent (?) knowledge of the vernaculars, so long must there be attempts made by the more intrepid members of that Service, to reduce, in every possible way they can devise, the bore of learning the vernaculars. The advantage to be derived by the measure may not be great. Letters form but the least part of a language, and may be learnt in a few hours, whereas a competent knowledge of the language itself may require years. Still it is undeniable that some gain may be fairly anticipated by doing away with the learning of letters. Four hempsmokers were once carrying a heavy corpse to the river. They felt the weight on their shoulders to be very oppressive, so they set down the corpse by the roadside, and, looking at it, said, "look, what a heavy mass of hair it has on its head! Let us cut off its hair and thereby reduce its weight." They did so, and, when carrying it further on, thought it was lighter. Others may reasonably argue in the same way, and we should not quarrel about it. The disease, however, has assumed a new phase in the present instance. During former outbreaks it was confined to Europeans, but this time it has extended not only to some native officials anxious for promotion, or for the smile of authority, but even to the sanctuary of Sanskrit learning, and laid its "High Priest" sprawling on the ground. We have no sympathy for the former, but we cannot but pity the condition of the latter. He is a professed scholar in logic, and it is in that specealite of his that the disease has manifested itself with the greatest severity. It is a matter of sincere regret, and what makes worse is that the antics it brings on excites the risibility of bystanders, instead of their pity. Even we cannot resist the temptation to banter when we should express our sympathy.

The subject has been discussed so often and so long that it would be unreasonable to expect any thing new in the manifesto which has been put forth on the present occasion. As of yore so now, the professed object is to satisfy a desire "to have one and the same character in use in all the countries of the world, or at least over as large an area as possible." It sounds well; but to us it seems very like a counterpart of the thirst in high fever which longs for an ocean of water. In either case you may provide what is wanted, but it can do no good. Letters are useful only as symbols of sounds, for the uniformity of letters presupposes uniformity of sounds; but if there be no correspondence in the one, there can be none in the other. Vocal sounds, moreover, obey no order of high priests, big officials, satraps and kings. They are regulated by the condition of our vocal chords, and as those chords must change in their tension, elastacity and power, with every change of climate, human organs of speech cannot produce the same sounds with equal facility everywhere. Hence it is that the Roman letters have not the same sounds in every part of Europe. They differ in almost every different country. The alphabet of England is not the alphabet of France, nor is the alphabet of France that of Germany, Sweden, or Russia. In each of those countries, the same letters are very differently pronounced, and the difference is greatly enhanced when they coalesce into words. Further, they do not retain the same sounds in all positions. Their natures and powers vary, and they become hard or soft, long or short, sounding or mute, with reference to the natures of their neighbours, and hence a constant source of difficulty presents itself in their use. This is well illustrated in the pronunciation of Englishmen and Frenchmen. The two races use the same alphabet, borrowed from one com-

mon source, and yet such is the influence of *genius loci* on sounds that Englishmen find the greatest difficulty in pronouncing French words correctly, and the Frenchman is rare who can speak English like an Englishman.' The same is the case in India. The same Sanskrit alphabet has been current all over India from the top of the Himalayas to Ceylon, and also in Burmah, Malayas, and Siam—the same alphabet in shape and sound, and used for dialects derived from one common parent—and yet under the inexorable rule of *genius loci*, it has ceased to be one, and become many. There is nothing to show that, were a new alphabet now introduced for all India, it would not, in less than a century, split into as many different alphabets as there are dialects. Two experiments on the grandest scale with all the advantages of nationality, religion and language have failed, and the man must be bold indeed who can calculate upon better results from antagonistic creeds, color, and speech. Of course the Government can preserve the purity of the Roman letters to a certain extent in its law courts and public offices, but to be current as a national character they will have to depend upon the good-will of the native public, and that good-will can never be obtained. "Were a legislative enactment to insist, even under penalty of death, upon the use of the Roman character, it would not convert our banias' accounts to round German text" said Sir Erskin Perry, and we fully subscribe to his opinion.

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument that a universal alphabet, like a universal language, is not a dream of Utopia, or of Salutland of Dr. Richardson, and that between Lord Ripon, Mr. Browne and the "High Priest" we could get it realised, we deny that the Roman alphabet is the best for the whole, or the greater part, of the people of the earth. The Standard Alphabet of Lepsius comprises 189 characters, whereas the Roman alphabet can show a stock of only 26 symbols. To provide for the rest we must have 163 new letters, or hooks and spurs and dots and dashes on those 26, to make up the complement. The "High Priest" has very ably and at great length shown that the greatest confusion would arise if those excrescences were omitted in adopting the Roman alphabet for the Indian alphabets. If so, and it is unquestionably so, where is the advantage of taking the Roman alphabet as the basis of a universal alphabet? Would the nations of Europe tolerate the 163 excrescences for the sake of "outer barbarians?" If not, and each nation used as many hooks and spurs as would suffice for its own particular wants, where would be the vaunted uniformity of "one single character for the whole of the civilized world?"

Apart from the universality of the idea, the question may be asked—are separate letters for separate sounds or same letters with different diacritical marks for different sounds the best for use? The learned "High Priest" votes for the second branch of the alternative. We join issue with him on that point. The experiment has been tried very extensively for six hundred years, and been found wanting. Our late conquerors, the Moslems, tried, by the use of dots and dashes, to adapt the Persian character for Indian vernaculars, and failed most miserably. No one who has had any thing to do with the Hindi written in the Persian character, can for a moment doubt the utter unsuitability of *noktas* for securing precision of spelling, and the proposition is to revive that detestable system of *noktas* in the place of distinct, separate, and unmistakable symbols. Even on the noses of Brahmans these *noktas* are, as sectarials marks, awfully misleading. But bad as they are the evil does not end with them. In writing Hindi in the Persian character it has not been possible to use them invariably, and so it must be in the Roman. Some of the apostles of the scheme have already found this out, and announced that the noktas should either now, or a little while after, be dropped, and then there will be nothing left to show which of the two villages of Narit is to get a particular road cess allotment. Written in the Indian style we shall have in Roman letters sentences like the following, which we leave the apostles to decypher, with or without the aid of the Assistant in the Sanskrit College, who is said to have mastered the Romaning system in two months, or of any other person that they may find expedient. The sentence is this: bandhisahasahabaliyanchabandarayabara.

Thus the two cardinal principles being chimerical, the whole superstructure breaks down of itself. It may not be amiss, nevertheless, to notice a few of the reasons assigned by the learned "High Priest" in favour of his scheme. He complains bitterly of the trouble he has been put to in learning several alphabets for the sake of correctly editing the Taittiraya Sanhita. We sympathise with him for his trouble, and readily admit that he would have escaped it had there been only one character in use all over the world. He might have said the same of one language for all mankind, for having imbibed that language with his mother's milk he would not have been put to the infinitely greater trouble of learning English, Bengali, Sanskrit and what not. But a new alphabet now adopted cannot alleviate his trouble, nor that of his descendants to the 14th generation, if they took to editing ancient works. Even with the Roman alphabet he must, we fancy, feel considerable difficulty in conning over English books printed four centuries ago.

The learned gentleman expects that by the use of Roman letters the Hindus will easily master the different dialects of India, and, "in the distant future, merge their respective dialects into one great national speech." The prospect is a grand one, and the distance lends peculiar enchantment to the view. But as at present advised, we find that fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred years' currency of the Roman alphabet all over Europe, has produced no perceptible symptom of the different languages of that part of the world merging towards each other, and the Englishman with his Roman character common to all Europe, must starve in a provincial hotel across the channel, if he knew not that bread in French was *pain*. But there is the "distant future," and it means the millenium, when the lion and the lamb will together drink at the same fountain. Then "the misconception" which the learned "High Priest" has "found to exist in the mind of some men of education and liberal views," will disappear fast enough. For the attainment of so grand an object he enjoins us that "we should remember that even patriotic feeling should be under the control of reason, so that it does not degenerate into mere sentimentalism, and that true patriotism demands, we should be able to do things that, however distasteful at present, are calculated to promote the good of our country in the long run." Amen! say we to this noble aspiration. What a pity it is that we had not before discovered this esoteric, recondite principle of Patriotism. Of course those men are fools who feel the injustice of sacrificing the interest of the million for the convenience of a few officials, and think it a gratuitous and vexatious interference with their language, to force upon them an alphabet which is avowedly unfit to represent its system of phonology, and that merely for the sake of an idea. They should certainly submit to things "distasteful at present," for the sake of the "distant future" which, like the evening star, sparkles so temptingly.

## THE REPORT OF THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

### VIII.

UNDER head VI. of their Report the Famine Commissioners deal with the duties of Government to the land-owning classes in time of famine. They recommend the Government to grant aid to these classes in two ways:—First, by release in the demand for land revenue at a time of widespread loss of the harvest, suspending it freely in proportion to the degree of that loss on the condition that a proportionate relief is given to tenants and others who hold subordinate rights in the land: Secondly, by giving loans both to small landed proprietors who are in need of assistance and also to larger proprietors who may be trusted to apply the money usefully. They observe:—"We consider that the true principle on which leniency should be shown is this: *That nobody should be forced in such seasons as these to borrow in order to pay the land revenue, but that all who can pay it without borrowing should do so.* It has to be borne in mind on the one side, that the land-holder will benefit by the great rise of prices consequent on a great scarcity, so far as he still obtains a surplus of produce for sale in excess of his own wants, but on the other, when the drought is extreme no such surplus may be left, and he may even be obliged to buy food at ruinous rates for his own consumption. When the outturn is such that the landowners have any surplus to sell they can probably pay the land revenue." The italics in the passage just quoted are ours. The principle laid down by the Famine Commission to regulate the suspension of the land revenue demand in times of famine is precisely the same that was prescribed by the Supreme Government or rather by Sir John Strachey in October 1877, in regard to the collection of the *kharif kists* in the North-Western Provinces after the almost total destruction of the autumn crops in that year. Sir John Strachey on that memorable occasion reminded the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, who had represented that the collection of the revenue demand would "ruin the mass of the revenue payers," that the "principle on which settlements have been made in the North-Western Provinces, is to fix a moderate average demand for a long course of years; the Government agreeing to relinquish the excess in a good year, and expecting that the deficiency of a bad year shall be made good from the accumulated surplus of past, or anticipated surplus of coming years." We were told that "the surplus profits of good years are given up to the zemindars on the understanding that they bear the losses of bad years." It was, therefore, directed "that zemindars who are well off capitalists, who have other sources of income, and those whose tenants have saved a portion of their crops, and generally all who can pay up should be required to do so. * * * * On the other hand, suspension must be granted to those who could not be made to pay up without reducing them to such straits as would render them unable to incur the necessary expenditure on the cultivation of their lands in the cold season." As a matter of fact, the land is so heavily assessed in the temporarily settled provinces that the surplus profits left to the zemindars in good years barely suffice for their support. In the North-Western Provinces, for instance, the Government demand including the numerous cesses and rates, amounts to about 65 per cent of the gross rental and it must be borne in mind that the gross rental is calculated by settlement officers not on the basis of the *actual* rents received by the Zemindar, but on what they *might be*. It will thus be seen that the proportion of the gross rental left to the Zemindar is often much less than 35 per cent, out of which he has to meet collection charges amounting at least to 10 per cent. The zemindars of the North-Western Provinces consider themselves fortunate if even in good years they can enjoy 20 per cent of the gross rental. Is it not, therefore, a mockery to say that the settlements have been made in the North-Western Provinces on the principle that the Government relinquishes the excess in a good year, and expects the deficiency to be made good from the accumulated surplus of past years? Is any surplus left to accumulate in the hands of the zemindars? In the Presidency of Bombay the assessment upon land generally swallows up 50 per cent of the net produce of the land; and the revenue demand in Madras is notoriously the heaviest in all India. Even in ordinarily good years the peasantry over vast tracts of the country have no resources beyond the current harvest. How can they, the Government, expect the revenue-payers to make good the deficiency of a bad year from the accumulated surplus of past years?

In order to form a correct judgment on the principle on which the Famine Commission recommend the Government to show leniency in the matter of the realization of the land revenue demand in time of famine, we must look to the practical working of that principle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1877-78. The realized balances of the *Kharif Kist* on the 31st March 1878 amounted to about 40 lakhs out of a total demand of about 3 crores. "The balances," we quote the administration Report of the

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1877-78, "represent the amount that was suspended. *That much of the money paid into the State treasury by landlords was borrowed from money-lenders the great increase in the number of documents registered would tend to show, and probably the difficulty of tiding over the hard times in the cold weather of* 1877-78 *was aggravated*; * * * *." The italics are ours. The Government in the beginning laid down the principle that nobody should be forced to borrow in order to pay the revenue demand; and yet we have Sir George Couper's own admission to the effect that much of the money paid into the State treasury by landlords in meeting the *Kharif* instalments of 1877-78 was borrowed. It is needless to comment on this significant admission. That this will always be the result of the practical working of the principle on which the Famine Commission recommend the Government to show leniency to the land classes in the matter of the realization of the revenue demand in times of famine, we have no manner of doubt whatever. In dealing with the Bombay famine of 1877-78 the Government also "determined that revenue should be foregone to as small an amount as possible. Collections were directed to be made as usual from all who could pay without pauperising themselves; the collection of the assessment was to be suspended for the season, and remission allowed only to such as were clearly unable to pay, either then or in future." The total remissions sanctioned by the Government in Bombay during the famine of 1877-78 amounted to the paltry sum of £25,581! The Famine Commission would seem to be against granting remissions of the land revenue demand in times of famine. They say:—"It is not expedient to remit any part of the land revenue till it becomes certain that it cannot be collected without undue pressure on the persons liable for it. The demand suspended should stand over, in the expectation of an early return of prosperity, till the Government, by a special order directs it, collection, or, if the circumstances are unfavourable, its total remission." It requiries no prophet to foretell that so long as the deliberations of Government are guided by men of the Strachey type so long, the revenue demand will be rigorously exacted even when there has been a total destruction of the crops. Mr. Caird and Mr. Sullivan point out in their note of dissent that in the Behar famine of 1873-74, the collection of revenue was promptly suspended, and some proportion of it afterwards altogether remitted. No sane man recommends that on the first occurrence of a famine the revanue demand should be at once remitted. But when there has occurred a total destruction of one of the main crops of the year such as was the case in the North-Western Provinces in the autumn of 1877 the Government should promptly suspend the collection of the assessment pending full consideration of the question of remitting such part of it as cannot be collected without ruining the payers. It will be acknowledged by all unprejudiced persons that the rigorous collection of the revenue demand in a time of general or widespread destruction of crops greatly aggravates distress; and what is worse, it makes the suffering people lose their heart. In olden times though the Indian Government did not adopt relief measures on a large scale, it used to grant suspensions and remissions of the revenue demand freely. When the famine of 1877-78 affected the country between Allahabad and Delhi, remissions and suspensions were allowed to a considerable extent, the remissions amounting to Rs. 95,00,000, or nearly half the land revenue demand in the affected tract. A change has come over the policy of the Government in this matter since the last few years—a change which cannot be too deeply deplored. The Famine Commissioners are quite right in insisting that "in granting relief by suspending the land revenue, it should manifestly be made an essential condition that is accompanied by a corresponding relaxation of the demand on subordinate holders for rent." Indeed, the zemindars have no right to remissions or suspensions of the revenue demand, if they do not show the same indulgence to their tenants. This may be taken for an axiom.

The suspension of the revenue demand alone will give much substantial relief to the small landowners who have not enough left for their consumption at a time of total or almost total destruction of the crops. In such times the small agriculturist finds himself without the necessary means either of subsistence or cultivating his land. If he is obliged to have recourse to the money-lender, he can only obtain accommodation on ruinous terms. The Famine Commission accordingly hold that it should "be the policy of the government to advance money freely and on easy terms on the security of the land, whenever it can be done without serious risk of ultimate loss. They write:—"The experience of the Bengal famine of 1874, and other less conspicuous instances, have shown how faithful the landed classes are, as a rule in paying such advances, and how inappreciable is the risk attending them when they are judiciously made. No undue pressure should be used to induce the people to accept such loans, nor should these be given unless the applicant is able to show that he is in serious need of such assistance. On the other hand after these advances have been made, care must be taken not to check the recovery of the country by a too prompt demand for their repayment." We perfectly agree with the Famine Commission on this point. In making advances to the small landowners in time of famine the Government cannot do anything better than follow the course which was adopted by Lord Northbrook in the Bengal famine of 1874. We have the testimony of the Famine Commission that the landowners to whom advances were made on that occasion repaid them on the return of prosperity. In fact, they regarded their loans as sacred obligations which they took the earliest opportunity to fulfil. But it will be of little practical use to invite small landed proprietors, who are in need of assistance to take loans from the Government, unless a simple procedure be adopted in dealing with their applications.

## THE PROPOSED PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

AMONG the various acts of grace performed or promised on the 1st of January, 1877, to emphasize the Imperial Proclamation was, it will be recollected, a declaration that the Punjab University College would be raised to the status of a University, and empowered, like the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to confer degrees. It is understood that a Bill has been already framed with a view to give effect to this declaration, and is now under the consideration of the Legislative Department of the Government of India. Taking advantage of the Viceroy's presence at Lahore the Senate of the Punjab University College attempted to induce His Excellency to granting them the power they have so long desired. The Senate, in their address, said:—"The Senate hope that Your Excellency will be able to gladden their hearts by announcing your intention of completing their great national institution and granting to it the powers so long promised at the earliest possible opportunity." Lord Ripon, however, was too clever for them. He did not fall into the trap which had been laid for him. He wisely declined to commit himself hastily one way or another, and explained that he had not time as yet to give that full and thorough consideration to the question connected with the establishment of a complete University for the Punjab, which its importance demanded. But although Lord Ripon was cautious not to promise anything, he expressed views in reply to the addresses of the Anjuman-i-Punjab and of the Senate of the Punjab University College, which can enable those who read between the lines to infer pretty clearly what his decision on this question is likely to be. In replying to the address of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, the Viceroy laid stress on the importance of combining the past with the present, Oriental learning with western culture. In reply to the address of the Senate of the Punjab University College His Excellency was more explicit. He observed:—"I entirely agree with the opinions of those that that [promoting the cultivation and extension of Oriental languages and literature] is an object in itself desirable; and so far as my limited acquaintance at present with India carries me, I am inclined to agree with the sentiments which I believe you entertain, *that it is through the medium of the vernacular languages of this country that European science and literature can most easily be advanced and cultivated.*" The italics are ours. He also expressed his belief "that we shall find in the future the means of a sounder and yet closer union between European and Oriental races if we endeavour to cultivate a mutual understanding of the traditions of the West and the traditions of the East, of the Oriental and of the Occidental Literature: and that we shall discover, in the spread of a general education, a new mode of supplying that bond of union which may have to a certain extent, been wanting in recent years." Furthermore, Lord Ripon stated in plain terms that he did not "see why Oriental languages and studies should not have a pre-eminence in Lahore, just as a special English education has a pre-eminence elsewhere."

The extracts we have just given show that the project for raising the Punjab University College to the status of a complete University empowered to confer degrees has Lord Ripon's warm sympathy, though he has not yet been able to make up his mind as to the mode in which it should be carried out. We sincerely trust His Lordship will fully and maturely consider this important question, for on its decision depends the future of high education in the higher Provinces. The grounds on which the prayer of the Senate of the Punjab University College for the expansion of the College into a University is based, should be carefully and minutely examined. In conducting this examination Lord Ripon will derive much help from the memorial, which the members of the Indian Association of Lahore have submitted to him, praying that the Punjab University Collge be not raised to the status of a University. This memorial, which is a well written, well-reasoned document, ably discusses the question in all its bearings. It points out that the Punjab University College was intended to have three special objects in view:—"1st to promote the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally: 2nd to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature: 3rd to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education." The memorialists conclusively show that none of these objects have been attained. The University College has now been in existence for a decade. During this period very little has been done towards the diffusion of Western science through the medium of the vernacular languages and the improvement of those language. The Government of India, in sanctioning the establishment of the University College, had definitely laid down the principles by which it should be guided. The educational course adopted should "be one calculated, as far as possible, to give instruction through the medium of the vernacular in European science and according to the modes of European thought, so that while Eastern languages shall, as much as possible, be made the medium of instruction, yet such control and supervision shall be execcised as shall secure to the students all the advantages of teaching offered by Indian Universities." A searching and impartial examination of the facts of the case will satisfy Lord Ripon that this object has not so far been attained; and if he were to go to the root of the matter, he would be convinced that its attainment is impossible. His Lordship, in replying to the address of the Anjuman-i-Punjab, spoke of the possibility of uniting the advantages of Western science with Eastern knowledge. But we would take the liberty of reminding him that this is not the first time that this task has been attempted in this country. Strenuous exertions were made by Sir William Muir in the North-Western Provinces to accomplish what Dr. Leitner now proposes to do for the Punjab. Sir William, who is an accomplished

and distinguished oriental scholar, while Lieutenant Governor of those Provinces, tried his best to encourage higher education through the medium of the vernaculars. His efforts, as might have been expected, proved futile. No suitable text-books were forthcoming, and Sir William Muir after leaving no stone unturned to carry out his pet project, was obliged to record his firm conviction that, it is impossible to procure such text-books. Lord Ripon should give this fact the weight it deserves. European science cannot be taught, *according to the European modes of thought*, through the medium of the vernacular languages. The thing is an absolute impossibility. In respect to the improvement of vernacular literature, the Punjab University College has during the last ten years done nothing to justify its existence. The memorial to which we have referred states that only 24 books have been published by the University College since its creation; and that out of these books there are only three or four works of any merit, which have been written by men, who are either graduates of the Calcutta University or have been trained under the influence of the system of which the Calcutta University is the outcome. The supporters of the movement for the elevation of the Punjab University College to the status of a complete University contend that the influence of the Calcutta University impedes the growth of vernacular literature. This contention is utterly untenable. The progress of high education in Bengal has given a mighty impetus to the improvement and extension of the vernacular language. The Bengali literature, as everybordy knows, has made rapid strides during the last 20 years, and for this result we are chiefly indebted to the establishment of the Calcutta University. Some of the most eminent living Bengali writers are graduates of the University. No Indian vernacular has grown so much of late years as the Bengali; and this is mainly owing to the exertions of University men. In Bombay, too, the progress of high education has contributed materially to the improvement and extension of the vernacular languages and literature. The best way of improving the Indian vernaculars is certainly to create a body of men, who know English thoroughly well. The memorialists also show that the second and third objects of the Punjab University College have been no more attained than the first. The Oriental College which is maintained at a considerable cost, has proved a signal failure, as has been pointed out by Colonel Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, in his recently published Education Report for 1878-79.

The simple, blunt truth is, that the Oriental movement, whether its supporters so mean it or no, tends to lower the standard of education in the Upper Provinces. The independence of the English-educated Native is unendurable to the official classes in that part of the country. The average Anglo-Indian sighs for a return of the days when B. A.'s and M. A.'s were unknown. He looks upon the manly and independent bearing of the educated Natives as positive and rank disloyalty. Such being the case, the official classes naturally desire the severance of the connection of the Upper Provinces with the Calcutta University. They are, as a matter of course, supported by men of the old school—a herd of simple creatures, who follow like sheep whithersoever influential officials may choose to lead them to. The people of the Punjab are decidedly in favour of Western education. The Director of Public Instruction in his Report for 1878-79 which we reviewed in these columns a few months ago, writes:—"What the people in almost all towns and in some rural districts really desire is English education, and for this they will pay, far more than for any other kind of education whatever. * * * * For vernacular education the people generally will pay nothing where English education can be obtained in a secular school." This emphatic testimony to the desire of the people of the Punjab to receive instruction through the medium of English, coming as it does, from the highest Educational officer of the Province should carry great weight with Lord Ripon. Colonel Holroyd distinctly says that "a degree of the Calcutta University is of course more highly valued than a deploma awarded by the Punjab University College." As a matter of fact, the abler students compete at the examinations of the Calcutta University, while their inferior brethren content themselves with the certificates of the Punjab University College. Such being the case, the members of the Indian Association, Lahore, are justified in praying "that the Punjab University College be not raised to the status of a University." Every intelligent and unprejudiced person will sympathize with the object of the memorialists. Their case is so strong that even the *Pioneer* supports it. Nothing can be a greater misfortune to the country than the success of the movement for Orientalizing education in the Upper Provinces.

## LETTERS ON THE RENT-BILL.

### III.

*By Babu Surjinarain Sing, Pleader, Bhaugulpore.*

*Section* 22. This section deals with the grounds of enhancement. The 3rd and 4th grounds are not exhaustive. Suppose productive powers or prices increased by the joint efforts of landlord and tenant, should not the landlord get a proportionate share of the increase? I think it would be a great help to the cause of agriculture if when both contribute labor or capital or one labor and the other capital they are both allowed to divide the increase proportionately to the amount of their respective contribution. It may sometimes be difficult to say that the increase was in no way due to the agency of the ryot when it would be mainly owing to capital expended by the landlord in the construction of a water-course or an embankment or other similar works. If landlords knew that the mere fact of the tenant contributing partly towards the increase would not deprive them of the benefit of it if they also helped to bring it about, I think many landlords who now hesitate in helping towards improvement of the cultivation of the lands of ryots having rights of occupancy would gladly come forward to assist in it. It may be thought that the use of words "in the vicinity" and the altered wording of grounds nos. 3 and 4 give something to the landlord, which he had not under the corresponding provisions of Acts 8 of 1869 and X of 1859, but this is not really the case. The decision of the courts, I mean of the Calcutta High Court, have interpreted the words "in the places adjacent" in a liberal sense (Section 21 W. R. P. 157) and the judgment of Mr. Justice Trevor which was the judgment of a majority of the Court in the well-known case of Thakurani Dasi in which the rule of proportion was laid down expressly says, "the value of the gross produce before the alleged alteration in the same is to the rent which the land then bore, as the altered value of the produce is to the rent which should be assessed on it or in another form the old rent must bear to the new rent the same proportion as the former value of the produce of the soil bears to its present value," and several lines lower down Mr. Justice Trevor in meeting an argument raised that it would be impossible to find the value of the produce net or gross at the time of the last adjustment which may have been at a remote period has held that "it is not necessary to refer to the period of the last adjustment itself." The price of the produce previous to the date of the alleged rise in value will be sufficient data on which to base the formula of proportion &c. Thus it will be seen that the wording though slightly different does not convey any new rights and does not confer any thing more substantial than what is already possessed by landlords. The very enunciation of the rule of proportion shows that a comparison may be made with the time of the last adjustment of rent or with any subsequent period anterior to the alleged increase. It is not necessary to fall back on the period of last adjustment of rent if the causes which have operated to bring on the increase were not in existence then; the period just before the operation of the causes leading to the increase would afford adequate materials for the application of the rule and the Bill only states in plain words what was self-evident though not expressly stated.

*Section.* 23. I now proceed to examine the provisions of this section which deals with the extent of enhancement and the proportion in which it is to be divided between the ryot and landlord *Clause* (*a*). The landlord will get the benefit of the whole increase if brought about by him or at his expense, and one-half of it if brought about neither by him nor the ryot, if enhancement be on the 3rd and 4th grounds. There ought to be a further provision where the increase is the result of the agency and expense of both landlord and ryot. The law should not ignore such a case altogether.

The provisions of this clause as far as it goes would appear to be clear and practical, but in reality they are very unsubstantial as they are *limited* and modified in a variety of ways by what follows.

(1.) The enhanced rent shall not be more than double the former rent. (Cl. B.)

(2.) Shall not bear a higher proportion to such former rent than the increased productive power or increased prices bear respectively to the former productive powers or prices. (Cl. B.)

(3.) Shall not be more than one-fourth or three-tenths of the average annual volume of the gross produce of the land for which such rent is payable. Calculation to be made on staple crops. (Cl. C.)

(4.) May be progressive for a period not exceeding 5 years. (Cl. D.)

(5.) If on for the ground, Road Cess, P. W. Cess or the like paid by ryot to be deducted from the enhanced rent. (Cl. E.)

(6.) If enhancement on first ground, limitation no 3 will apply (Cl. E.)

If a landlord has solely contributed to the increase cl. *a* will entitle him to it wholly, but he will not benefit to the whole extent, if the result be an increase of the rent two-fold. Then we have the rule of proportion as a farther limit. This rule was considered unworkable in Sir Richard Temple's time, and a simple rule of enhancement was sought for, but instead of any simple rule we have the rule of proportion repeated with various limitations. Limitation no. 9 fixes maximum rent to one-fourth or one-tenth according to the class of occupancy ryots, whose case may be before the court. Then enhancement will be progressive or may be so at the discretion of the court and if on ground no. 4 cesses payable by ryots will be deducted, the landlord may well exclaim that he would rather abide by the rule of proportion in force under Acts X of 1859 and 8 of 1869 than enjoy the benefits of the simple rules proposed by the Commission, for not only does he recognize his old friend the rule of proportion in them, but he figures with so many fetters about him that it would be better for him to have him unfettered as he was. Now let us consider whether the proposed rules are equitable. If the landlord contributes solely to the increase, and if the principle be conceded that he ought to get the whole benefit as it has been in clause *a*. Then why should he be deprived of it by these further limitations? Why should not rent be more than doubled, if it was due to the landlord's exertions and capital? Why should limitation no. 2 or the other limitations apply. It is no inconvenience or hardship to the ryot to be made to pay this increase, though more than double the former rent. For he did not earn it, he did not bring it about and therefore he cannot expect to keep it. Similarly if the landlord be considered entitled to a moiety of the increase in cases coming under the latter part of the clause (*a*) why should this right be restricted by further limitations?

Limitation No. 3 is a very arbitrary one. It is based on the assumption that rents in this country should not go beyond 25 per cent. of the gross produce. But what is the past history of rent in this country? How much of the gross produce did the Government take as revenue? In some districts in Behar as much as ten-sixteenths of the gross produce were taken as revenue. What did the British Government take as revenue at the time of the Permanent Settlement? Mr. Shore in his minutes relating to the Permanent Settlement of Bengal &c. appended to the Fifth Report shows that as much as 60 per cent. in some cases and generally 50 per cent. of the gross produce that is the money value thereof was the basis on which revenue was calculated. (See Fifth Report, Madras Edition p. 599 para 5). The system and proportion of assessment of *Nakdi* and *Bhauli* rent as obtaining in zemindaries near the town of Monghyr about the time of the Permanent Settlement will appear from what is stated at pages 214 to 218 of the Fifth Report quoted above. The words *khal kunhul* (*kanail*) and *pali* denote the 3 stages of cultivation which lands are susceptible of. When virgin soil is first broken it is *khul*. The ryot gets 22 and the landlord 18. Somewhere 24 and 16. It then advances to *kanail* state after a time and ultimately reaches the stage of highest development called *pali*. The nakdi rent was as high as 5 rupees 8 annas, suppose a bigha of land to have produced then 16 maunds, and the price to have been 12 as. per maund, the money value then was 12 rupees and rent 5-8. If the productive power remained the same and price to have increased to 1-4 per maund the increased money value would be 20 Rs. One-fourth of this is 5 Rs. but as 5-8 is the rent from about the time of the Permanent Settlement the landlord will not share in the increase by reason of limitation no. 3, even if it should be due to the establishment of a hat by him which caused the increase of price. By clause *a*. Section 23 he ought to get the whole of the increase amounting to Rs. 8. If it was one to the operation of any cause coming under the latter part of the said clause, then he ought to receive Rs. 4, a moiety of it, but he really receives nothing by the operation of Rule 3.

# LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy is indisposed. He caught fever at Poona, and has come back to Bombay. His Excellency's movements are consequently deferred. We are requested to give a prominent insertion to the following notification from the Home Department :

*Fort William, the 4th December* 1880.

With reference to Notification No. 1801, dated the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that the arrival at Calcutta of the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, will for the present be postponed.

Due intimation of the proposed date and hour of arrival of His Excellency at the Presidency will be given hereafter.

By Order,
C. GRANT,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

We sincerely pray that His Excellency may be soon restored to health.

Since the above was in type we have received intelligence to the effect that His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to arrive at Howrah on the morning of Wednesday next the 8th instant at 7 A. M. (local time.)

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ARMED with the sanction of the Secretary of State Mr. Whitley Stokes is pushing on his codification bills. He has already published two bills, the Indian Trust Bill, and the Indian Easements Bill. These bills require the most careful attention, and we hope they will not be hurried through.

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A STERLING loan has been opened in England by the Government of India for 3½ millions at 3½ per cent. interest, the minimum being fixed at 98. We know that for the last six months discussions have been going on at the India Office on the subject of the rate of interest on Indian loans. We are afraid it is yet premature to reduce the rate as a fixed policy, but the Government is quite right in taking advantage of the present state of the money market in borrowing at cheap rates. In Calcutta money is being advanced at the bazar at 2 per cent. interest.

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MR. J. F. BROWNE, the indefatigable Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, has brought out a new edition of the Civil Procedure Code. He has re-arranged the Code according to his idea of fitness of things. There is no doubt as Mr. Browne remarks that there is dissatisfaction with the classification of subjects adopted by the framers of the present Code, and he has utilized his vast judicial experience in grasping the subjects according to practical necessity. We must admit that Mr. Browne has shewn much ingenuity and skill in the production, though we cannot refrain from saying that on a subject like this opinions will differ.

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MR. W. E. H. FORSYTH as Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council has had a good opportunity in studying the Revenue laws of Bengal, and he has utilized it by bringing out a Compendium of the Revenue Sale Law of Bengal with notes. The book is well arranged, and the notes are useful, appropriate and accurate. It will make a good guide for revenue officers.

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OUR READERS may remember that in the Government Resolution on the last Municipal Administration Report for Calcutta the Commissioners were taken to task for venturing to say that, comparing the number of registrations of voters last year with the same of 1876 the progress shewn was satisfactory. The increase of registrations rose from 5000 to 7000 (in round numbers) and of actual voters from 4000 to 5000.

It is interesting to note the Bombay figures at the recent elections. In 1878 the number of registered voters there was 6550, and has now advanced to 7,459 only, while the number of actual voters has increased from 1745 to no larger a figure than 1860. Yet the *Bombay Gazette* specially remarks on the progress there as being satisfactory—and this, though the population of Bombay is taken to be 620,000 against 430,000 within one municipal boundary.

Calcutta has evidently no cause to be ashamed of the comparison.

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THERE was a brush in the Municipal camp on Saturday last anent the vote of thanks to Mr. Beverley. A parley was going on for some days past. The "Contents" were all for the stereotyped ability, activity and energy, and the "Non-Contents" complained of want of good faith. Among other things they laid stress on certain facts noticed in the Government Resolution on the last administration report, which had not been mentioned in the report and which they alleged could not have been communicated to Government except by the knowing ones of the Municipality. Attention was also drawn to a letter which they concluded the late Officiating Chairman must have written in a fit of vexation when his pet scheme of water supply was not adopted. In one para of it he said : "It is quite impossible for me now to fix any date by which the project may be finally settled by the Commissioners. Additions have been made to the Committee which constitute it virtually a new Committee altogether, and it is clear they may take another year before they can agree amongst themselves to recommend a definite project." The quarrel threatened to bring to light a great mass of scandal; at the last moment the "Contents" appealed to the good sense and moderation of the "Non-Contents," saying that the scandal would do more harm to the Coporation than what they complained of, and this appeal had effect. The "Non-Contents" kept themselves away, leaving the field entirely to "Contents." At the meeting the vote of thanks was proposed by Babu Surendranath Banerjea, seconded by Mr. Caithness, and carried *nem con.*

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WE HEAR that it is proposed to create a Commissionership for the Surma Valley comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar on the same principle that has been followed in constituting the Commissionership of the Valley districts of Assam Proper, *i. e.* to say the functions of Judge and Commissioner will be combined in the same officer. Lately when Mr. Ridsdale, the pucca secretary to the Assam Government was appointed Judge-Commissioner of Assam, the High Court, we are told, had protested against the appointment on two grounds (1) that Mr. Ridsdale had had no judicial training (2) that the union of the two offices in the same person had proved a failure in Chittagong and that the experiment should not therefore be tried again. But the Government of India has overruled the High Court.

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THE SHOE QUESTION BELOW STAIRS. We are indebted to a correspondent for the following Circular issued by the Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces :

MEMORANDUM NO. 7140.
*Office of the Deputy Postmaster General,*
Central Provinces and Berar.
Nagpur the 5th November, 1880.

During my recent visit of the Post Office at Jubbulpore, I observed that the Head Clerk worked in office wearing his native shoes for slippers.

2. Though I attribute such a breach of etiquette more to the fact of its not having been probably checked before, than to any actual or intended show of disrespect, yet I must remark that I should have been better pleased had cause *not* been given for the objection now taken; inasmuch as every native is well aware that it is incumbent on him to conform to the etiquette of his own country when working in or entering a room where his immediate or other superiors may be, and in thus noticing the matter. I trust the Postmaster of Jubbulpore will see that no native attached to his office from the Head Clerk downwards will at any time enter the office with his shoes on.

(Sd.) ALEX. GEO. FAICHNIE,
*Deputy Postmaster-General,*
Central Provinces and Berar.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 40.
Nagpur the 5th November 1880.

Copy circulated to each Postmaster and Sub-Postmaster for guidance.

2. In case where an office is in charge of a native Postmaster or Sub-Postmaster he will be required to conform to the etiquette of his own country *in all instances* wherein his immediate or other departmental superiors may have occasion to visit his office : and he in turn will require that all native officials working under his immediate control will also conform to that etiquette on all occasions when entering or working in office :—*i. e.* they must enter the office without shoes.

3. A copy of this order will be also forwarded to each Divisional Superintendent and Examiner who will be so good as to observe that due effect is given to the above remarks, bringing to undersigned's special notice any infringment thereof, as such will hereafter be treated as a mark of disrespect, and due notice will have to be taken.

ALEX. GEO. FAICHNIE,
*Deputy Postmaster General,*
Central Provinces and Berar.

Is this Bahadur of a Deputy Postmaster General above the Government of India? The *vexæta questio* of the Shoe Regulation has been set at rest under orders of the Government of India, but this petty officer has issued an ordinance of his own. We feel confident that the circular will be cancelled as soon as Mr. Hogg's attention will be drawn to it.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has given the following reply to the application of the projected Anglo-Indian Telephone Company :

No. 46 T.
Government of India, Public Works, Department, Civil Works Telegraph.
To W. N. Hill Esq., Manager, Anglo-Indian Telephone Company, Limited.
Simla, 13th November 1880.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated 29th ultimo, seeking permission to introduce the Telephone into India, and to establish Telephonic communication in the various cities where any opening may appear, by means of the central exchange system, I am directed to state that the Government of India has decided to grant no concession to any private company for working telephones in India.

I have the honor, to be, Sir your most obedient servant.
(Sd.) ALEX, FRASER *M. General* R. E.
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

We regret the decision of the Government of India. It has a bad name for discouraging private enterprize, and the reply returned to the Telephone Company tends to substantiate the charge.

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IN THE Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the working of the License tax in Bengal His Honor naturally enough draws the picture mildly. His Honor snubs the Board for saying that the establishment was not adequate, but admits that the administration of the Act was not wholly satisfactory. His Honor says : "Under the first five classes the proportion of objections to assessments was 40 per cent and upwards in 11 districts. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for the second year of the working of the Act." He condemns the working of the tax through the Calcutta Municipality. He remarks : "There can be no doubt that experience has shown the hopelessness of endeavouring to work such an Act as this with efficiency through municipal agency in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that as much judgment and energy were displayed by the Chairman as might have been desired. Still the ordinary duties of the Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police are very arduous, and if, in addition, he is required to undertake the task of conducting an important measure of State taxation, some department of his work must suffer. In this instance it would appear that further mischief was done by dishonest subordinates. Under the new Act the proceedings will be conducted by the Collector of Calcutta." But matters have not improved. There are now far more injustice and oppression committed than when the tax was administered by the Calcutta Municipality. The tax-payers have fallen from the frying pan into the fire. We hope the Lieutenant Governor will direct his attention to the vagaries of the Calcutta Collector.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegraphic account of Mr. Reynolds' conference with the Behar Landholders at Bankipore on the Rent Bill :

*Bankipore, December* 1.—Mr. Reynold's conference with the Zemindars of Behar came off to-day at Bankipore in the Commissioner's office. H. H. the Maharaja of Durbunga, many members of the Behar Landholders' Association and the representatives of the Zamindars from the Behar districts summoned by several Collectors, were present. Mr. Reynolds on being introduced by Mr. Edgar, said they were aware a bill had been presented by the Rent Commission ; that he was here to know their opinion upon the bill. He had come to listen and not to make a speech. He then invited all present to express their opinion. The Maharajah of Durbunga rose, and presented Mr. Reynolds with a copy of memorial with notes on the proposed rent law prepared by the Behar Landholders Association, and said that these contained the views of all present. All Zemindars then expressed assent to what the Maharajah had said. Mr. Reynolds enquired of the Maharajah individually whether they expressed his views. He replied in the affirmative, and added that they also embodied the views of all the Zemindars of Behar. Babu Nundun Lol, Zemindar of Mozufferpore, then rose, and pointed out how the provisions of the bill were injurious to the ryots and Zemindars alike, and how the draft bill proposes redistribution of property

between landlords and tenants without regard to rights guaranteed to the former by the permanent settlement. He was followed by Wusuf HosseinKhan of Mozufferpore, Moonshee Mahomed Ameer of Patna, Dost Mohomed Khan of Chupra. Babu Thakora Persad of Shahabad, and several other Zemindars. Mr. Reynolds then rose and said if the bill was well understood, it would not appear so revolutionary as the speakers represented it to be; that at any rate they ought to have confidence in the sense of justice of their Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, who could not countenance any measure which would have the effect of taking away their rights; that the bill does not express the opinion of the Bengal Government, but of the Rent Commission only. Coming to details he said the majority of the Commission think that under the custom ryots with three years' holding have a right of occupancy, that the incident of transferability was, of course, new, and as they have brought forward weighty arguments showing it to be very injurious to Zemindars and ryots alike, these arguments will have due consideration. Right of distraint will not be abolished altogether, but kept up in a modified form. As for Bhaolee tenures building lands and trees thesewere mere matters of detail which Government will settle to their satisfaction when the Bill was taken up. On Babu Nundunlal submitting that as to the right of occupancy, Sir Barnes Peacock spoke of it as an invasion of the Zemindars' right. Mr. Reynolds said he had merely stated the view of the majority of the RentCommission. All present expressed thanks at being allowed an opportunity of stating their views and said they were satisfied with the present law and did not want any change. BabulHurbuns Sahai, Honorary Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, acted as Interpreter.

The Behar Landholders' Association have done admirably in this agitation against the Rent Bill. We understand that their memorial has been already signed by 2000 landholders, and is still in circulation for more signatures.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mir Mahboobjan, Jogodishpore | | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| T. Sedhi Nath Singh, Pachumba | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo | Sodanund Behara, Cuttack | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Oshinycoomar Mookerji, Meerut | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Huriram Panday, Almora | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Jadubchunder Poramanick, Santipore | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Mohanchunder Goopta, Kaligunge | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Soorjakant Singh, Kandi | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Khettermohun Paulit. Ajoodhya | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | Shambhoochunder Dey, Futtickchery | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Aghorechunder Ghose, Dinagepore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Chundernarain Singh, Arrah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Pearylal Mookerji, Ghatal | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Ramprocash Lal, Sarun | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | Kadarnath Bagchee, Darjiling | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, | Rohinilal, Monghyr | 3 | 5 | 0 |

# COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 4th December,* 1880.

The position of our commercial markets during this week remained almost unaltered. In imports dealers have exercised great caution in their operations in piece-goods, as still a large portion of their previous holiday purchases remain on hand unsold and operated only where concessions in prices have been made. In exports there has been some improvement and a fair amount of business done in oil-seeds, wheat, rice and jute at prices much the same as before.

MONETARY.

There has been no change of importance in this market during the time under review and rates for interest and discount remained unaltered.

Government Securities have experienced a good demand and prices have considerably advanced in consequence of the announcement of the new Indian loan at London—after some fluctuations at the close they were firm at 98-12@ 98-13 for 4% and 108 for 4½.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet. There were transactions in I. G. S. N. Shares, which were in enquiry, prices have considerably advanced.

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 1, 1880

GENERAL.— Mr. C. A. Wilkins is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of this Government.

Mr. J. Pratt is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors at Purneah, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Babu Kristo Prosad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Basirhat 24-Pergunnahs is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, was in charge of the Calna Division of that district from the 9th to the 15th instant.

Lieutenant E. C. P. Curzon, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment is appointed to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Babu Norendro Nath Chowdhry, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sarun is allowed leave for two months, under Rule 2, Section 13 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Dulleluddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, is transferred to Sarun.

Babu Doorga Mohun Ghose Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh is allowed leave for six months, under section 4 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Nobin Chunder Guha is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Mymensingh during the absence on leave, of Babu Doorga Mohun Ghose or until further orders.

The orders of the 17th instant transferring Babu Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah to Poorea and appointing him to the charge of the Khoorda Division of that district, are cancelled.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of Patna, who reported his return from leave on the 16th instant is allowed furlough for one day, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 15th March last.

Mr. G. Godfrey Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack is transferred to Poorea and is appointed to have charge of the Khoorda division of that district.

Mr. W. Fiddain Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector who reported his return from leave on the 16th instant, is posted to the district of Cuttack.

# Advertisements.


## ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1881, for the construction of a Railway, on the metre-gauge, from the Mozufferpore Station of the Tirhoot State Railway to Bettiah, a distance of about 78 miles.

The work to be executed is roughly as follows :—

Earthwork ..... 48,200,000 cubic feet.
Brickwork ..... 642,000 ,,

The Government will supply all permanent-way material, bridge-girders, water-columns, and other station machinery.

Parties wishing to tender can be supplied, on application to the Calcutta office, with a "Form of Tender" and a copy of the "Conditions of Contract." Price one rupee.

The drawings, specification, and schedule of quantities can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, No. 20, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All tenders, which should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of the Mozufferpore-Bettiah Railway," must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders, and the accepted tenderer will be required to execute a security deposit for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.*, R.E.,
*for Director of State Railways*
*N.-E., System.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 1st December* 1880.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1881, for the construction of a Railway, on the metre-gauge, from the Durbhunga Station of the Tirhoot State Railway to Peepra Ghat, a distance of about 24 miles.

The work to be executed is roughly as follows :—

Earthwork ..... 23,100,000 cubic feet.
Brickwork ..... 324,000 ,,

The Government will supply all permanent-way material, bridge-girders, water-columns, and other station machinery.

Parties wishing to tender can be supplied, on application to the Calcutta office, with a "Form of Tender" and a copy of the "Conditions of Contract." Price one rupee.

The drawings, specification, and schedule of quantities can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, No. 20, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All tenders, which should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of the Durbhunga-Peepra Ghat Railway," must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of unaccepted tenders, and the accepted tenderer will be required to execute a security deposit for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.*, R.E.,
*for Director of State Railways,*
*N.-E. System.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 1st December* 1880.


## DEATH.

On the 2nd December 1880, the wife of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Isserchunder Mitter after a short illness, deeply regretted.


*THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.*

## T. E. THOMSON & CO.

*No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.*

Hardware Merchants, Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS.

Have great pleasure in drawing attention to their recent importations of Hink's Patent Triple-action Single and Duplex Extinguisher Punkah Lamps. The Triple-action Burner removes the objectionable appearance of the old separate winder arrangement,—confers the power of raising and lowering each cotton separately, or both simultaneously. It will also burn directly under the Punkah or in a strong wind, and has the advantage over all others, that it burns equally well when the Punkah is not in action.

| | Rs. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single and Duplex Wall Lamps, from | 4 | 12 | to | 19 0 |
| Bronzed Single-wick Table Lamps ... | 14 | 0 | to | 16 0 |
| Do. Duplex ... ... ... | | | | 25 0 |
| Do. Vase ... ... ... | 42 | 0 | to | 47 8 |
| Crystal do. ... ... ... | 27 | 8 | to | 40 0 |
| Portico Windproof Lanterns.. ... | 13 | 8 | to | 17 8 |
| Single and Duplex Hall Lamps ... | 27 | 0 | to | 40 0 |
| Bronzed 2-Light Duplex Chandeliers. | | | | 55 0 |
| Lacquered 3-Light do. do. ... | 145 | 0 | to | 195 0 |
| Do. 4 do. do. do. ... | | | | 285 0 |

The Metal parts of the Chandeliers are almost entirely composed of Copper, and will in consequence retain their richness to the last.

*Ten per cent Discount off the above Prices.*

**T. E. THOMSON & CO.,**
*CALCUTTA.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to dispose of useful Indian Law Books are requested to communicate with the undersigned. Prices should be named and full description of the Title page and the condition of the Books given.

FOR SALE.

Weekly Reporter Vols. 2,4 at Rs. 16 each Vol. 6,7 at Rs. 20 each.
Harrington's Annalysis of Regulations Rs. 30.
Hamilton's Hedya Rs. 40,
Mohabharat, published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal *(out of print)* Rs. 100.
Kalika Puran, Bengali translation of Rs. 5-8
Mohabhagbat, do ,, 3-8
Parasarasamhita with Bengali translation, ,, 1-4
KEDAR NATH BANERJI, BOSEPARA LANE, CALCUTTA.


## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hon'ble Sir A. Eden. K. C. S. I., C. I. E. ... | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan .. | 10000 | 0 | 0 |
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| ,, Apcar & Co., ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Begg, Dunlop & Co., ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Prawnkissen Law & Co., .. | 500 | 0 | 0 |
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| ,, F. W. Heilgers & Co., ... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
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| Walter E. Crum Esq., ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. Cheetham Es., | 5 0 0 | | |
| Per F. Jones Esq., Magistrate of Tipperah. | | | |
| Baboo Sib Dulal Tewary, Zemindar, Comillah ... | 5 0 0 | | |
| ,, Gayadin Shukul Do ... | 5 0 0 | | |
| Mahomed Gazi Chowdhury. Do .. | 16 0 0 | | |
| Mahomed Gazi Chowdhury, Zemindar in the Chandpore Sub-Division of the District .. | 40 0 0 | | |
| Rashmani Chowdhurani Do ... | 15 0 0 | | |
| Baboo Kali Nath Roy Do ... | 10 0 0 | | |
| ,, Krishnakishore Roy Do .. | 10 0 0 | | |
| Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each ... | 10 0 0 | 111 | 0 0 |
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| Munshi Zilla Rohoman alias Raja Mia of Talibpore ... | 300 0 0 | | |
| Khondkar Abas Syed of Do .. | 5 0 0 | | |
| ,, Abul Burkut of Do ... | 5 0 0 | | |
| Mofatunnessa Bibi of Do ... | 10 0 0 | | |
| Baboo Hurimohun Singh of Kandi ... | 15 0 0 | | |
| Subscriptions under Rs. 5 each ... | 14 0 0 | 349 | 0 0 |
| Messrs King Hamilton & Co., .. | ... | 250 | 0 0 |
| | Rs. 19360 | 0 | 0 |

Calcutta, 30th November 1880. H. W. I. WOOD, *Honorary Treasurer.*

# CHIARINI'S
## ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS!
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS!
**MAIDAN.**
**Every Evening at 9 O'clock,**
AND
Grand Family Matinees on Saturday at 3-30 P. M.
*Another Grand Complete change of Programme,*
AND STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
MORE NEW ARTISTS! MORE NEW HORSES!
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. A. DUNBAR,
The Peerless Jester, Plate-Spinner and Equilibrist,
**In his Unique Specialties!**
FIRST TIME OF THE
GORGEOUS ROMAN TOURNAMENT,
By four Picturesquely-Costumed Young Ladies,
mounted on Elegantly-Caparisoned Steeds.
THE POLANDRIC LADDER!
**By the Boy Wonder,**
**ROBERT LEE.**
**Miss NELLIE REID**
AND HER
COAL-BLACK CALIFORNIA TRICK HORSE
**"OTHELLO!"**
IN AN EXQUISITE ACT.
**Rosa, Harry and Lavater Lee**
In an Entirely New and Brilliant Performance, entitled
The Three Olympians!
ON THREE HORSES!
THE PRETTY LITTLE FAVORITE,
**Miss ROSA LEE,**
WILL PERFORM THE DIFFICULT FEAT.
Never Before achieved by any Lady
Artiste of the Horizontal Bars
ON HORSE-BACK!!!
ASSISTED BY HER BROTHERS,
HARRY & LAVATER.
THE BEAUTIFUL SEE-SAW SPORTS!
By the Diminutive SHETLAND PONIES.
THE ONLY HOLLOWAY!!!
AND HIS
PERFORMING BABY ELEPHANT!
ATAHUALPA BOLIVAR,
Who, as the audience will admit, after having witnessed his performance, possesses More Sagacity and intelligence than
THREE ORDINARY TRAINED BABY ELEPHANTS.
**THE GREAT VARLETTI,**
**ON THE BALANCING TRAPEZE!**
The dashing Protean Artiste.
**MISS GEORGINA SMITHSON,**
*IN NEW DANCES, SONGS, AND CHARACTER CHANGES.*
**THE HAYES FAMILY,**
**IN A REFINED DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.**
THE THREE HORIZONTAL BARS,
*BY LEOPOLD AND SMITH, CHAMPION AND GYMNAST OF THE WORLD.*
*THE MAGNIFICENT FOUR BLACK PRUSSIAN STALLIONS*
Performing at one time, under the direction of their trainer,
**SIG. GIUSEPPE CHIARINI.**
**The amusing clown.**
AUGUST LEHMAN
**IN NEW DROLLERIES,**
AND THE FEARLESS
**Mr. Charles Warner**
**In his heroic performance in the den of performing**
**ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!!!**
THE MOST ASTOUNDING EXHIBITION OF COURAGE AND DARING
**Ever witnessed in this, or any other country!**
PRICES AS USUAL
SECURED BOXES, WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE, HAVE BEEN FITTED UP FOR NATIVE LADIES.
G. AGRATI, *General Agent.*


### NOTICE.

Wanted an Assistant Accountant on a salary of Rs. 50 per month for the District Engineer's office None but an accountant passed and trained in the Public Works Department need apply. Wanted also a draftsman for 7 months on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. Applications stating age and whether they will be able to join the appointments immediately after the receipt of appointment letters, will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th December 1880.

F. JONES,
Chairman.
District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.
Commilla, the 23rd November 1880.

### WANTED

A qualified Assistant Accountant for the office of the Executive Engineer Dacca Division. Salary Rs. 40 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to,

F. SILLS, C. E.
Executive Engineer.
Dacca Division.
Dacca, the 27th November 1880.

### VACCINATION.

The following arrangements have been made for Vaccination in Calcutta pursuant to Act V. of 1880:

| PUBLIC VACCINE STATIONS. | CORRESPONDING POLICE SECTIONS. | DAYS OF ATTENDANCE. | HOURS OF ATTENDANCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Chitpore Dispensary. | Shampuker and Coomertooly. | Monday, Wednesday and Friday | 7 to 9 A. M. |
| 2 Mayo Hospital. | Jorabagan, and Burrabazar. | Tuesday, and Saturday... | |
| 3 39, Beadon Street (Deputy Superintendent's house.) | Burtola, Sukeas Street and Jorasonko. | Monday, Wednesday and Friday, | |
| 4 Medical College Hospital... | Colootola, and Mucheepara. | Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday | |
| 5 Municipal Office. | Bowbazar, Puddopuker Waterloo Street and Fenwickbazar. | Monday, Wednesday and Friday | |
| 6 Park Street Dispensary. | Taltola, Calinga. Park Street and Bamonbustee | Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday | |
| 7 Hasting's Hospital. | Hastings. | Monday, and Friday | |

Persons attending at these Stations on the days and at the hours specified will be vaccinated free of cost.

Persons desirous of being vaccinated or having their children vaccinated at home should apply for the services of a public vaccinator at the Station of the Sections in which they reside and on the days and at the hours above noted.

Letters of application sent by post to the Superintendent, Municipal Office will be promptly attended to.

A fee of 4 annas is payable to the municipality for home vaccination for which a receipt will be given. Vaccinators are prohibited from demanding any gratuity or fee in addition to this, and in no case should any voluntary gratuity be given to the mother of the child or for conveyance hire amounting to more than two rupees.

The public are earnestly requested to register all births and to procure vaccination of children and if unprotected of themselves as early as practicable.

The new arrangements will be brought into regular operation from the 1st of December.

Municipal Office, 25th November, 1880. } K. McLEOD, M. D., Superintendent of Vaccination.


# BOOKS FOR SALE
AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,**
*No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,*
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
*57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

**BIBLIOTHECA INDIC.**
*Sanskrit Series.*

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Chaitanya Chandrodaya, Nataka, 3 fasci. | 1 | 14 |
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| ——— Latyayana, 9 fasci. | 5 | 14 |
| Sankara Vijaya, 3 fasci. | 1 | 10 |
| Dasa Rupa, 3 fasci. | 1 | 14 |
| Kaushitaki Brahmanopanishad, 2 fasci | 1 | 4 |
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| Taittiriya Brahmana, 24 fasci, | 15 | 0 |
| Taittirya Sanhita, 31 fasci | 19 | 6 |
| Taittiriya Aranyaka 11 fasci | 6 | 14 |
| Maitri Upanishad, 3 fasci | 1 | 14 |
| Asvalayana Grihya Sutra, 4 fasci | 2 | 8 |
| Mimansa Darsana, 14 fasci | 8 | 12 |
| Tandya Brahmana, 19 fasci | 11 | 14 |
| Gopatha Brahmana, 2 fasci | 1 | 10 |
| Atharvana Upanishads, 5 fasci | 3 | 2 |
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| Nrisinha Tapani, 3 fasci | 1 | 14 |
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